

LUSITANIA TOLL NOW 1216

LONDON, May 8, (3:30 p. m.)—The latest available information indicates that about two-thirds of the persons on board the Lusitania lost their lives. The number of passengers is given by the Cunard steamship representatives in New York at 1254, and of the crew as 665, a total of 1919. The number of survivors now accounted for is 703. This indicates a death list of 1216.

Hopes that the list of persons saved may be materially increased were dashed by an announcement from the British admiralty that all but one of the rescue fleet which put out from Queenstown had reported and that there was little prospect of news of further survivors.

SEARCH BEING MADE FOR OTHER SURVIVORS

English Admiralty Searches Isolated Spots; Body of Charles Frohman Recovered; Only 76 Out of 190 First Class Passengers Saved; Was Struck By Two Torpedoes; Rescued Are Unable to Tell Connected Stories.

LONDON, May 8.—Inquiries are being made all along the coast in the hope that Lusitania rescues may have been made by small craft which put in at isolated places. Of the 190 first-class passengers, it is now believed only 76 were saved. No word has been received of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard and other prominent men who were aboard.

The story of the Lusitania came in slowly, owing partly to the confusion prevailing at Queenstown, where most of the survivors were landed. No information as to how many Americans on the Lusitania had drowned was given out here.

Stories told by survivors seemed to confirm the earlier report that the Lusitania had been struck by two torpedoes.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The body of Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager of New York, has been recovered and brought to Queenstown.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Aberdeen says the steam trawler Bennington was struck by shell fire from a submarine off Aberdeen-shire at four p. m. Friday. The crew was saved by a Norwegian steamer.

LONDON, May 8.—The British government today made the following statement:

"The statement appearing in some newspapers that the Lusitania was armed is wholly false."

NEW YORK, May 8.—Insurance on the Lusitania, it was said today, amounted to \$7,500,000. The vessel was valued, in round figures at \$10,000,000. The worth of the cargo she carried 250 bags of mail. She had no specie aboard. On her manifest the largest single item was listed as "four trunks and ammunition, 4,200 cases, \$122,400," consigned to London. The vessel carried hundreds of tons of beef and bacon and many thousands of pounds of butter, cheese and lard.

LONDON, May 8.—The American consul at Queenstown in a dispatch to the embassy here said he had called the state department at Washington a list containing the names of forty-three Americans saved. The message adds:

"There may be another dozen Americans not in touch with me. I also believe that one tender load of survivors landed at Clonkilly. The total survivors at Queenstown number 634. About 63 bodies remain unidentified."

NEW YORK, May 8.—Count Bernstorff, German ambassador, remained in seclusion today. At the hotel where he was staying it was said he had gone to Washington. It is understood he left orders not to be disturbed. A guard was posted at the entrance of the suite usually occupied by the count.

LONDON, May 8.—The resentment against Germany was so strong on the stock exchange this morning that the British members united and turned all their fellow members of German origin and also all German clerks bodily out of the house. The members of German origin all have naturalization papers.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam reads: "Hundreds of telegrams of congratulation are being sent to Admiral Tirpitz, German minister of marine, on the sinking of the Lusitania, which is considered by the Germans to be an answer to the destruction of the Falkland Islands of the German squadron. The news of the loss of the Lusitania was received by the public with mixed expressions of amazement and enthusiasm. The newspapers praise the daring of the submarine crew."

CHICAGO ABANDONS PLAN FOR A CITY BUS LINE
CHICAGO, May 8.—Chicago has abandoned, for this year at least, the proposal to spend \$3,000,000 on a municipal motor bus line. It was announced today. The committee on transportation, however, has ordered an investigation of the project.

DOCKS HAUNTED BY THE HOPEFUL

Suffering Survivors At Queenstown Waiting For Relatives and Friends. Many Women Dead.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The great ship that yesterday afternoon went out from here to the scene of the Lusitania disaster returned to Queenstown last night. All of them brought survivors in greater or less number. It is now estimated here that six hundred will be the outside number of those saved. No trace has been found here of either Alfred G. Vanderbilt or Charles Frohman.

The latest rescue boats to arrive are bringing mostly bodies of the dead picked up from the water at the scene of the disaster. The dead now here number 121, and many of these are women.

The naval and military authorities of Queenstown are working every assistance possible in the removal of the dead and in assisting to the hospitals. The manager of the Cunard line has taken ample hotel accommodations as well as rooms in lodging houses and here the survivors are being sent.

Dead Everywhere.

"Queenstown has never witnessed such a scene before. The dead are being conveyed to morgues and undertaking establishments and numbers of motor cars have been brought into service to take the injured to hospitals. The less seriously injured are being helped ashore by sailors and soldiers.

Both men and women rescued, if they are able to walk, refuse to remain in their hotels. They haunt the docks, waiting and watching for friends and relatives.

Many of the survivors are still bewildered from their terrible experience and their accounts of the sinking of the Lusitania are not entirely clear. It is to be noted, however, that one and all unite in emphasizing the manner in which the ship's officers behaved.

Officers Are Heroes.

Five minutes after the Lusitania was hit with the second torpedo and

BODY IS RECOVERED



Charles Frohman.

GOTHAM LOSES MANY NOTABLES

Vanderbilt, One of City's Wealthiest Men and Prominent Theatrical Leaders Not Among List of Rescued.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Many persons notable in the business or social life were among those whose names were missing from the list of survivors of the Lusitania made public by the line here and at Queenstown.

Of those not reported as being saved Alfred G. Vanderbilt is one of the most widely known. Inheriting the bulk of the estate of his father, estimated at \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

WEEPING WOMEN WAIT FOR NEWS

Crowds Fill Cunard Offices And Inspect Walls Lined With Passenger Lists. Survivors Are Checked.

NEW YORK, May 8.—At the offices of the Cunard line it was announced today at noon that it was known that 79 of the first-class passengers had been saved, according to lists compiled from their own advices and other sources. A revision of the passenger list placed the total number of passengers aboard at 1254. The crew numbered 665, making a total of 1919 persons on the ship.

As the day wore on the crowd at the Cunard offices increased. At noon the offices were filled with men and women, many of them weeping. Several hundred more crowded the sidewalk. The walls were plastered with passenger lists showing all aboard. A check mark in ink was placed opposite the names of those reported saved. There were many white gaps between the check marks.

Most of the inquiries were for passengers in the second cabin—in which there were more than 400—and the steerage.

A message received shortly before noon read:

"Queenstown wires all passenger for Liverpool now at station waiting for 3 o'clock connection for Holyhead. Will send you complete list as soon as we can get it ready."

E. P. Gaskell, in charge of the out-bound freight of the Cunard line, declared today there was no picnic, explosives, ammunition or any inflammable matter on the Lusitania.

OKLAHOMA CITY FAMILY REPORTED SAFE IN ENGLAND

Mr. and Mrs. I. Lewis of Oklahoma City and their daughter Edith, passengers on the Lusitania, were reported safe in a dispatch received today. Mr. Lewis is a cotton buyer.

WILSON WAITS PUBLIC OPINION AND REPORTS

President and Advisors Will Take No Action in Nation's Gravest Crisis Until Thoughts of People Crystalize and Facts Regarding Lusitania Disaster Are Secured; 137 Americans Now Are Reported Lost.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Appalled by the tragic aspect of the Lusitania disaster as hourly developments disclose its magnitude and far-reaching possibilities, with the probable loss of 137 American lives, President Wilson and his advisers are awaiting for all the facts and for a crystallization of public opinion to aid in laying out the course the United States will pursue in this latest international complication—the gravest the president has faced since the outbreak of the European war.

No where in administration circles is there any disposition to minimize the situation, but President Wilson, while seeking the facts, hopes that the country will assume an examining attitude and reserve full judgment until complete information is at hand.

Gerard to Get Information.

As more details began coming in activities at the White House and the executive departments of the government disclosed how much administration officials realize the tenacity of the situation. Secretary Bryan called Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to ask the German government informally for its report on the disaster. To Ambassador Page at London he sent messages urging renewed efforts to aid the suffering and gather information.

The president, Secretary Bryan and other members of the cabinet were visibly depressed. Persons who talked with them found them sick at heart. Notwithstanding the warnings, it has been regarded as inconceivable by high officials that the threatened sinking of the vessel actually would be carried out.

Expect German Defense.

Everywhere the pathetic overshadowed the legal phases of the case for it was realized that defense might be made on the charge that guns were mounted on the Lusitania's deck. That, however, the British government has denied.

In many quarters it was thought probable representations to Germany would cover all the cases of attack on American vessels. It was pointed out that the case of the Gulfight, also torpedoed without warning with a loss of three American lives, might be made the basis for action, but that the Lusitania incident, the death of Leon C. Thresher, an American steamer Falaba, and the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing might be grouped as an indictment by the American government against Germany for failure to observe the rules of international law with respect to the lives of non-combatants.

In official quarters and among diplomats there was apprehension that American people might not consider representations sufficient. A special session of congress has been talked of, but there has been no intimation of it as yet from any official quarter.

Officials Say Little.

Officials everywhere, sparing in their comment, realized that a word from the high officials of the government might have weight with public opinion before the facts have been received and digested. "We are informing ourselves as rapidly as possible of the facts and doing what we can for those injured," was the only statement Secretary Bryan would make.

In naval quarters there was much speculation as to why the swift liner had slowed down in the path of submarines. Officials said it was very difficult for a torpedo to strike a big ocean liner going at full speed and did not understand where the British destroyers which ordinarily would control the course of the vessel could have been.

The president returned to the White House at noon and resumed reading dispatches. He continued to refuse to make any comment.

The United States government today directed Ambassador Gerard to make inquiry of the German government for its report of facts concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. This became known after conference between high officials.

Telegrams Flood Department.

The ambassador will be instructed to make his preliminary inquiry as a basis for whatever steps may eventually be taken. High officials privately said that the situation was very grave.

President Wilson arose early and read the newspapers and such official dispatches about the Lusitania as had been received before breakfast. He went as is his custom on Saturday to the golf links, leaving word that if any important details were received they were to be sent to him immediately.

Telegrams from friends and relatives of passengers on the Lusitania immediately were referred to the state department.

The chief concern of administration officials was the state of public opinion when details begin to come in. Ambassador Page at London, in a message to the state department, said:

"I have instructed our consul at Queenstown to care for bodies of dead and to give all help to sick, to aid the survivors who lost all cash and I have sent two army officers, Captain Miller and Captain Castle."

(Continued on Last Page.)

THE LUSITANIA

Hitherto, to the average American, the European war has been of little interest except as a subject for magazine stories and moving pictures. The woes of Belgium soon aroused only a passing interest. War news, after a time, was crowded to second place in the newspapers.

"Lusitania torpedoed."

Instantly all other matters ceased to be news.

Americans are children of the world. Few are without ties of blood or friendship among the peoples of the nations now at war. But they are Americans first. And all desire that the United States shall do something else than add fuel to the flames of war.

In this crisis, those to whom the nation's destiny is committed should have the loyal and unquestioning support of people and states truly united to work for the welfare, not only of themselves but of all mankind.

ships, she had listed to such an extent that the lifeboats on one side could not be lowered at all. The work of getting as many people as possible, for the most part women and children into the only boats that could be got clear was at once undertaken by the captain and officers and men of the Lusitania and performed efficiently and with heroism.

The scene as the big liner went down is described by the survivors as heart-rending beyond words. Battering for the life, the passengers called to relatives or friends or shouted goodbye. Small boats which had gotten away from the side of the liner picked up a good many survivors who with lifeboats or clinging to wreckage were floating on the surface of the water. But soon the boats were all crowded. These boats were, in turn, picked up by many canoes four and more hours elapsed before the rescuers reached the scene. In many cases the only work left for the rescue workers to do was to collect from the water the floating bodies of the dead. Several passengers were taken aboard travelers severely injured, only to die before they could be transferred. It pierced the side. For a moment she seemed to move slowly straight ahead, then turned suddenly and stopped, her bows sinking and the stern rising. Then she keeled over and disappeared from sight within a few moments. Ten rescue boats had reached the spot where she went down.

The trawler Daniel O'Connell while fishing came upon two of the Lusitania's boats containing sixty-five passengers, mostly women and children, in a deplorable plight. The trawler took the boats in tow and was proceeding with them to Kinsale when it was intercepted by government tugs which took the survivors to Queenstown.

he is one of the wealthiest men of New York. Elbert Hubbard, editor of the Philistine, author of essays and publisher of East Aurora, N. Y., is known throughout the country as "Fra Elbertus." He intended to conduct an investigation of the war and was accompanied by Mrs. Hubbard. Charles Frohman, theatrical manager and producer, whose name has not been included among the survivors, was another passenger. He was accompanied by Justus Miles Forman, playwright and author. Charles Klein, one of the best known playwrights, also accompanied Mr. Frohman. Among others whose names had not been included in the list of survivors were:

VIEWED BY THE PRESS

PARIS, May 8.—The sinking of the Lusitania has aroused deep indignation here where many of the passengers, notably A. G. Vanderbilt and Charles Frohman, were well known. The press characterizes the torpedoing of the steamer as an act of supreme cruelty.

The Matin expresses the opinion that the wave of indignation which will be provoked in America may lead Washington to take measures which will be unpleasant for Germany.

LONDON, May 8.—The Exchange Telegraph company has received today the following telegram from Copenhagen:

"Berlin newspapers print the news of the sinking of the Lusitania in colonial type and hail the successful torpedoing of the ship as a new triumph for Germany's naval policy. The general impression is that England has got what she deserves."

Dr. J. C. Hubbard, of the Carver Chiropractic college of 521 West Ninth street, who is a cousin of Elbert Hubbard, had had no definite news of the latter's safety up to the time of going to press.

LOCAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally fair weather tonight and Sunday, without decided change in temperature.

Washington Forecast.

Oklahoma, Louisiana, East and West Texas, and Arkansas: Tonight and Sunday fair.

THE WEATHER